## What Is Binary?

Binary is a system of numerical notation that uses a base 2 system, opposed to the conventional 'denary'/base 10 system.

## What is a base two system?

O The everyday counting system that we use is known as a base 10 system. This means that we have the ten numbers 0 to 9 . When another digit is required, we round up and use a new place value.

O In a base two system, there are only two numbers available (0 and 1). When a digit higher than a binary 1 is required, an increment resets the 1 to a 0 and an increment of the next digit to the left is produced.
O Each digit moving from left to right in binary represents a higher power of 2 when comparing to the base 10 system.
i.e. The index of 2 by which each digit represents increase by 1 successively from left to right.

| Base 10 <br> representation | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Index <br> representation | $2^{7}$ | $2^{6}$ | $2^{5}$ | $2^{4}$ | $2^{3}$ | $2^{2}$ | $2^{1}$ | $2^{0}$ |
| Binary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## The uses of binary

* Computers are based on logic gate circuits. Their circuits can only understand two states: 1 and 0, on or off respectively. It is very easy to represent these two states in the circuits and therefore binary is also used for all data and instructions too.
* This includes: numbers, text, images, sound and program instructions.
* Each binary digit is referred to as a bit. Eight bits are referred to as a byte, while 4 bits (half a byte) is called a nibble.
* The highest number that eight bits can achieve is 256 (including 0) - calculated by $2^{8}=256$
* If a higher number needs to be stored then more bits are required.


## File sizes

$\square 1$ Bit = A single 1 or 0

- 1 Nibble $=4$ bits (half a byte)
- 1 byte $=8$ bits
$\square 1$ Kilobyte $=1024$ bytes
- 1 Megabyte $=1,028,576$ bytes (1024*1024)

| File | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| One character of text | 1 byte |
| A full page of text | 30 KB |
| One small digital colour photograph | 3 MB |
| Music CD | 600 MB |
| ADVD | 4.5 GB |
| Hard disk | 1 TB |

$\square 1$ Gigabyte (GB) = 1,073,741,824 bytes (1024*1024*1024)
$\square 1$ Terabyte $=1024 \wedge 4$ bytes $=1024$ Gigabytes
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Answers beneath this box

